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(58) Field of search

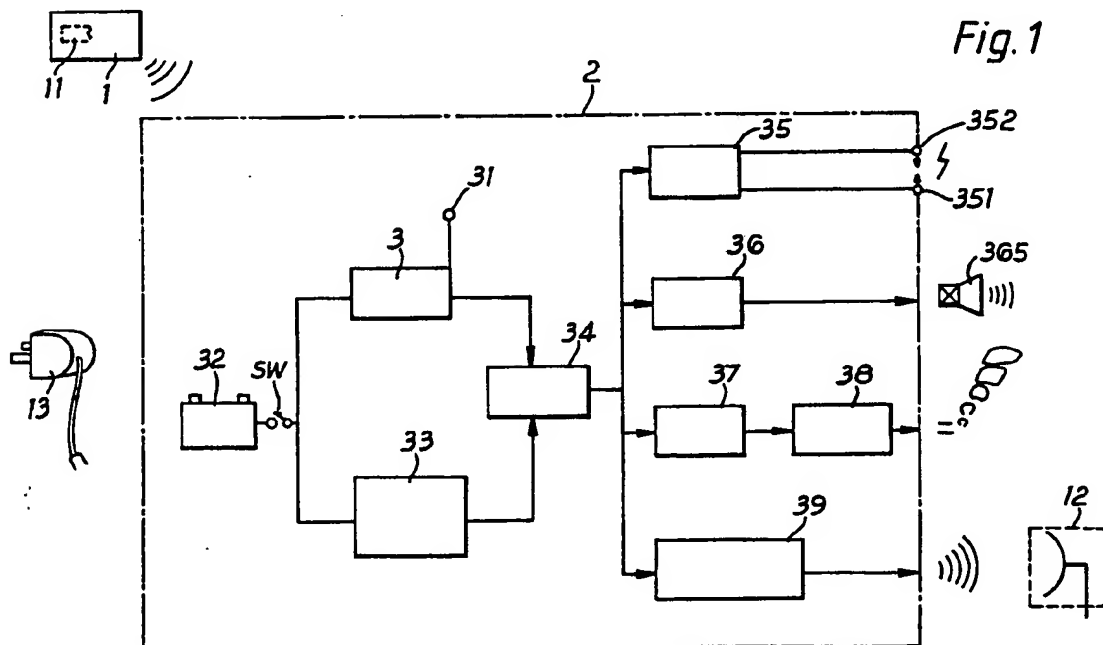
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(54) Theft-alarm system for briefcase

(57) This system includes a generator 35 to generate high voltage on the surface of the briefcase to force the thief to throw away the briefcase, a generator 36 to give an alarming sound and a circuit 37 and can 38 to produce colored smoke to arouse attention. These generators are operated by a controller 34 either in response to the briefcase being taken by more than a predetermined distance from a portable wireless transmitter 1 carried by the owner or in response to incorrect operation of an electronic combination lock 33.



The drawing(s) originally filed was (were) informal and the print here reproduced is taken from a later filed formal copy.

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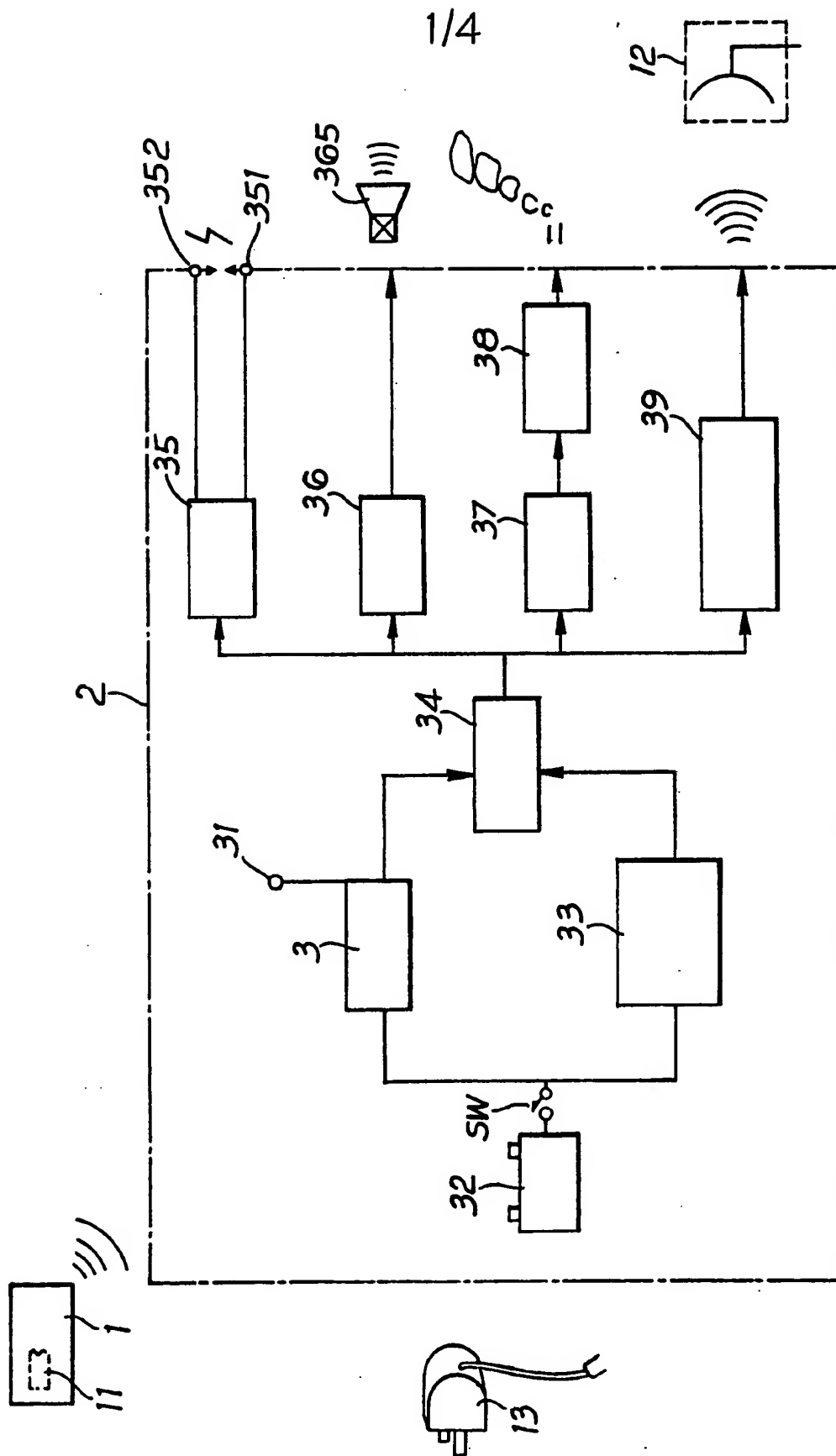


Fig. 1

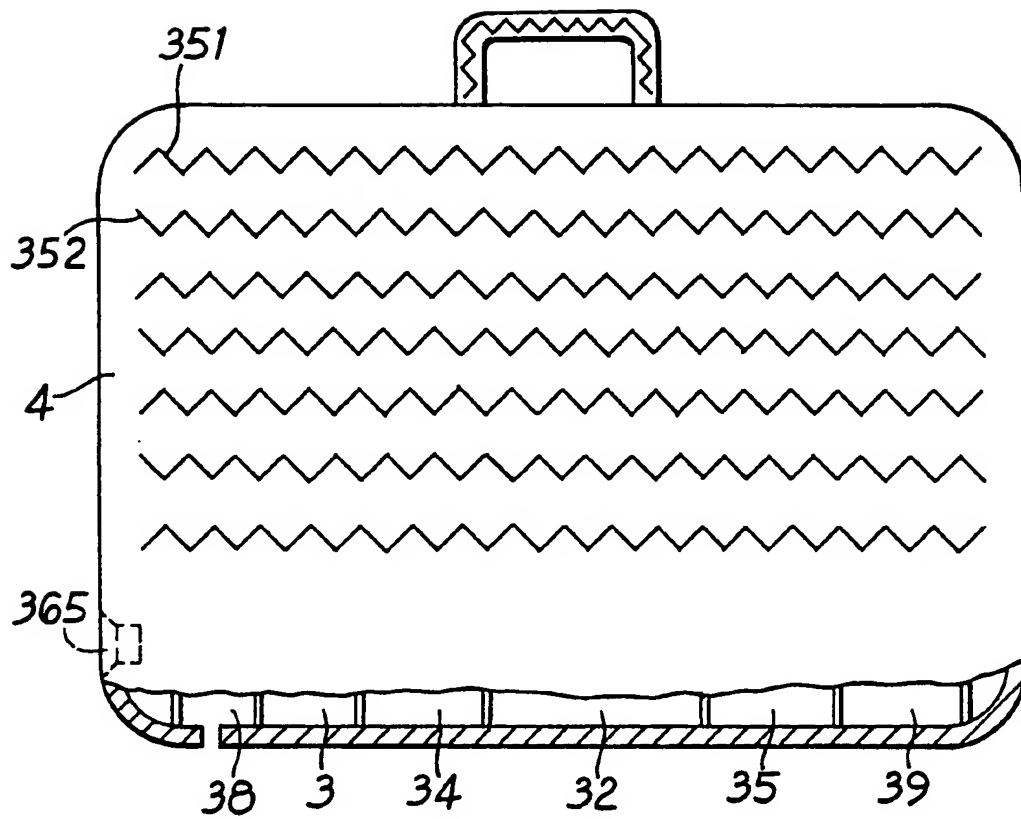


Fig. 2

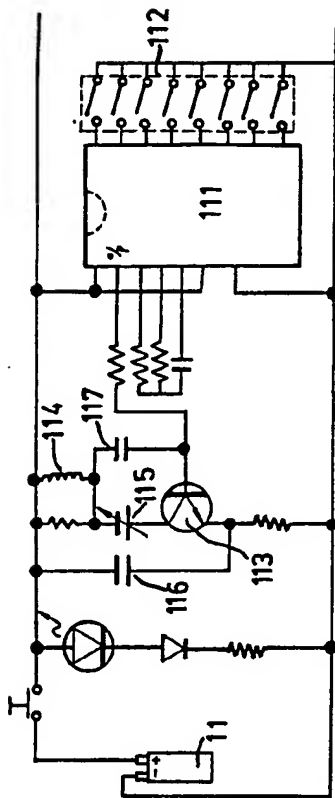


FIG-3

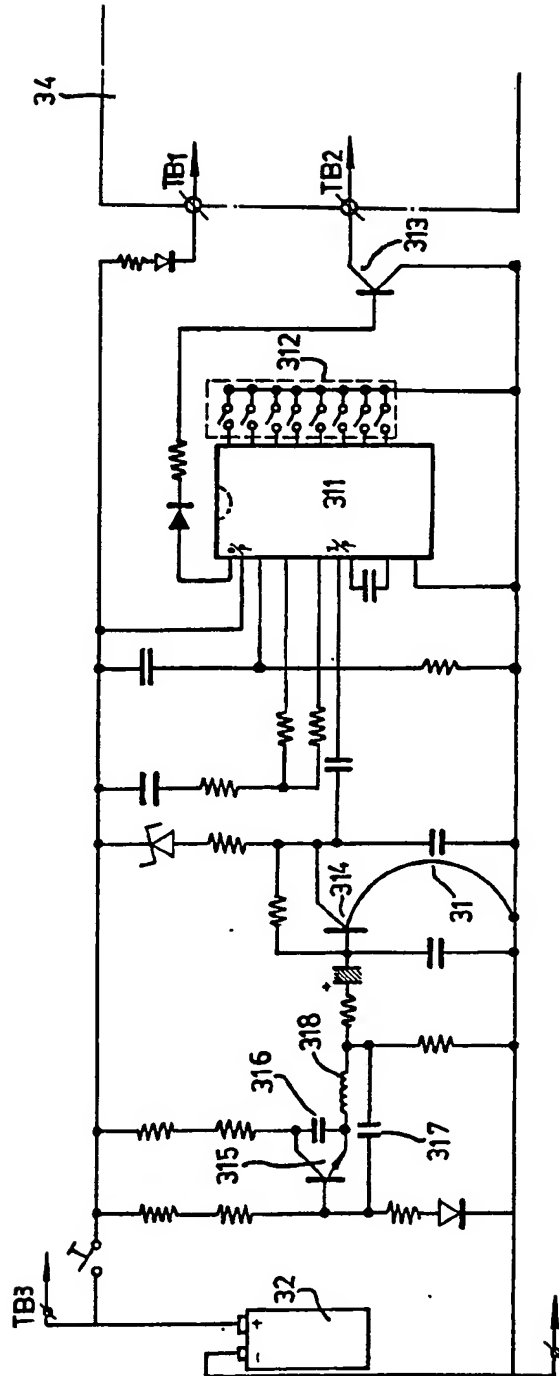


FIG-4

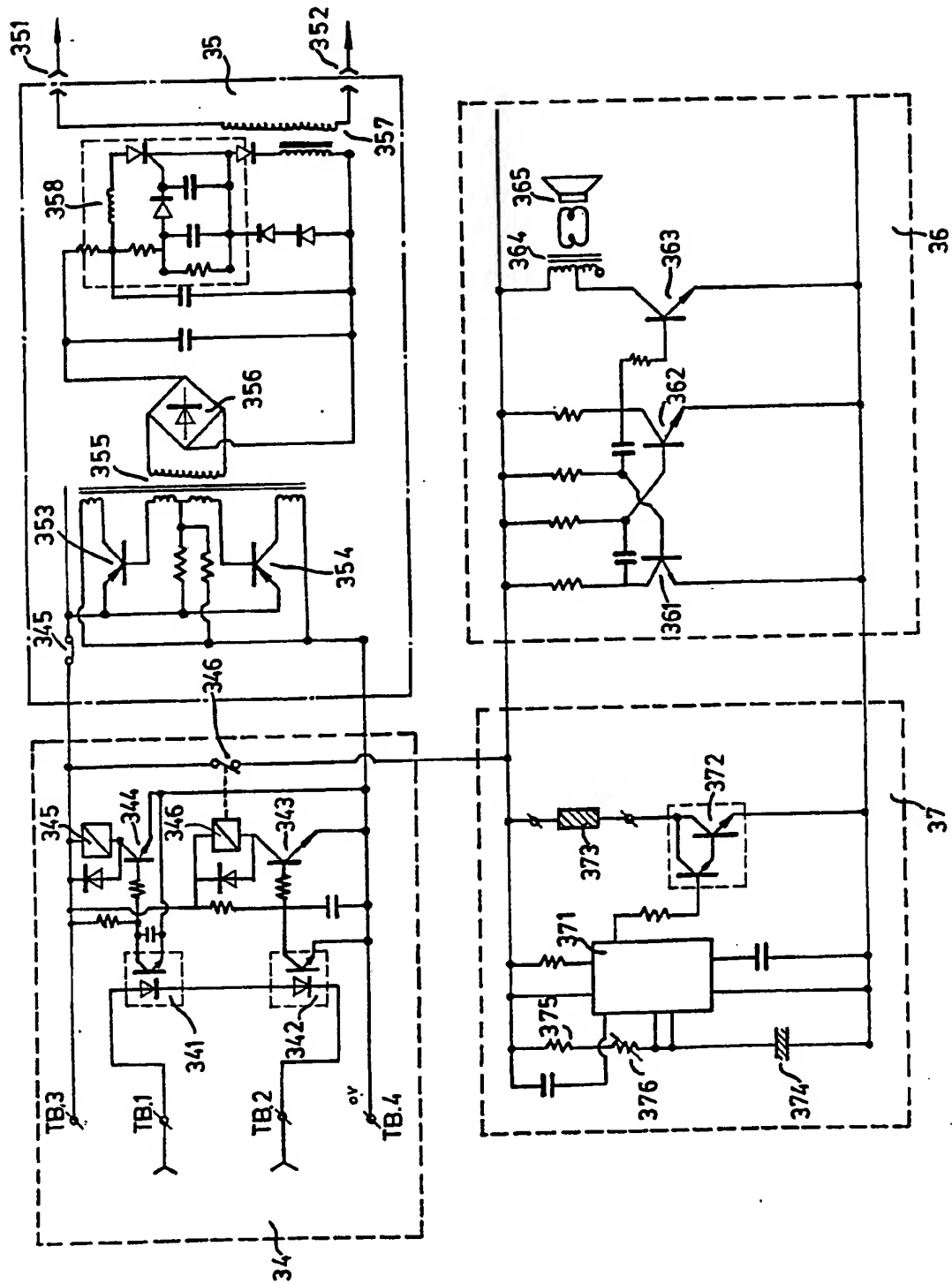


FIG-5

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TITLE: BURGLAR-ALARM SYSTEM FOR BRIEFCASE

This invention relates to a burglar-alarm system for a briefcase.

5 It is found that all briefcases on the market only use a combination lock or a chain as the means for preventing being stolen. However, such means are ineffective to the master in stealing.

10 It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a burglar-alarm system for a briefcase which may obviate and mitigate the above-mentioned drawbacks.

This invention relates to a burglar-alarm system for a briefcase.

5 It is the primary object of the present invention to provide a burglar-alarm for a briefcase which will generate a current of high potential in case of theft or incorrectly dialing the combination lock.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide a burglar-alarm system for a briefcase which will actuate an alarm to arouse attention of the pedestrian in case of theft or incorrectly dialing the combination lock.

15 It is still another object of the present invention to provide a burglar-alarm system for a briefcase which will evolve smoke to arouse attention of the pedestrian in case of theft or incorrectly dialing the combination lock.

20 It is still another object of the present invention to provide a burglar-alarm system for a briefcase which is provided with a wireless receiver adapted to a portable transmitter so that when the distance between the receiver and the transmitter exceeds the preset distance, the aforesaid means will all be actuated.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a burglar-alarm system for a briefcase which is easy to use.

5 The novel features which are characteristics
of the invention, together with further objects and
advantages thereof will be better understood from the
following description considered in connection with the
accompanied drawings and in which a preferred embodiment
of the invention is illustrated by way of example. It
10 is to be expressly understood, however, that the drawings
are for the purpose of illustration and description
only and are not intended as a definition of the limits
of the invention.

FIG.1 is a block diagram of the present invention;

FIG.2 is an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.3 is an electrical diagram of the wireless transmitter of the present invention; and

5 FIG.4 is an electrical diagram of the wireless receiver of the present invention.

7 For purpose of promoting an understanding of the principles of the invention, reference will now be made to the embodiment illustrated in the drawings.

10 Specific language will be used to describe same. It will, nevertheless, be understood that no limitation of the scope of the invention is thereby intended, such alternations and further modifications in the illustrated device, and such further applications of the principles

15 of the invention as illustrated herein being contemplated as would normally occur to one skilled in the art to which the invention relates.

20 With reference to the drawings and in particular to FIG.1 thereof, the burglar-alarm system for briefcase according to the present invention mainly comprises a

wireless transmitter 1 and a control device 2 mounted in the briefcase. The control device 2 is constituted by a wireless receiver 3, a secondary cell 32, an electronic combination lock 33, a main controller 34, a high-voltage generator 35, an alarm 36, a smoking circuit 37, a smoking can 38 and an intense transmitter 39. The secondary cell 32 of the control system 2 is to provide a power source for all parts. The secondary cell 32 can be recharged when required. The inspecting portion of the control device 2 is constituted by the wireless receiver 3 and the electronic combination lock 33. The wireless receiver 3 is associated with the above-mentioned wireless transmitter 1 to form a distance-measuring device. When the distance therebetween exceeds the effective range of the receiver 3; the output of the receiver 3 will be changed which in turn will trigger the main controller 34. In use, the transmitter 1 may be conveniently put into the pocket of the holder. If the briefcase is taken away by the thief, the generators in the briefcase will work thereby scaring away the thief. Further, the combination

lock 33 is disposed on the briefcase, which will also actuate the present system if the code numbers of the combination lock 33 is not correct. As stated above, by means of the above-mentioned two measures, the present system can provide the briefcase an effective burglar alarm.

The driving portion of the present invention is composed of other parts of the control device 2. The main controller 34 is to change the triggering signal of the above-mentioned inspecting partion into control signal so as to actuate the other parts. The four functions of the present system are now described in detail as follows:

1. HIGHT VOLTAGE

The high voltage generator 35 will supply a high voltage between the two electrodes 351 and 352. As shown in FIG.2, the two electrodes 351 and 352 are made of a serrated copper foil and disposed under the surface of the briefcase. Due to the point discharge of the electrodes 351 and 352, the thief cannot get in touch with the briefcase 4 thereby preventing the briefcase from being stolen.

2. ALARM

As the alarm 36 is actuated, the loudspeaker 365 will give a special sound to arouse attention of the pedestrian so as to frighten away the thief.

5

3. SMOKE

When, the smoking circuit 37 is actuated, the smoking can 36 will be ignited to produce colored smokes from the surface of the briefcase thereby arousing attention of the pedestrian.

10

4. TRANSMITTER

By means of the electrical circuits, the briefcase can produce a strong radio wave so that it can be detected by the tracing station 12.

15 The above-mentioned four functions will work simultaneously and so even if one of them is broken down, the other three functions can still work effectively thereby enhancing the safety of the briefcase.

20 With reference to FIG.3, there is shown an electrical circuit of the wireless transmitter 1. The wireless transmitter 3 comprises a cell 11, a carrier wave generator, a coder 111 and a switch 112. The switching groups of the switch 112 are all connected within the coder 111 to set the modulated type of the

code 111. The output (O/P) of the coder 111 will produce secret code modulated signal which in turn will be transmitted to the barrier wave generator composed of the transistor 113, the induction coil 114 and the capacitors 115-117 so as to modulate the carrier wave signal to cause the transmitter 1 to produce modulated wave from the induction coil 114. The transmitter 1 is operated at U H F and when the switching condition of the switch 112 is changed, the modulating type can be changed to prevent from being disturbed by the other receivers.

FIG.4 shows the electrical circuit of the receiver 3. As can be seen, the receiver 3 comprises a secondary cell 32, a decoder 311, a switch 312 and some other circuitries. The receiving circuitry is composed of a radio frequency amplifying circuit and a local oscillating circuit. The radio frequency amplifying circuit comprises a transistor 314 while a transistor 315, capacitors 316 and 317, and an induction coil 318 constitute the local oscillating circuit. As the outside signal is received by an antenna 31, it is modulated with the local oscillating frequency

to remove the carrier frequency. After being detected,
it is transmitted to the input of the decoder 311 to
compare with the decoding type preset in the decoder
311 by the switch 312. The switch 312 has the same
5 secret code as the transmitter 1 so that the output
(O/P) can be converted into high potential which
will conduct a transistor 313 via the base thereof.
Hence, when the transmitter 1 is located within the
effective range of the receiver 3, the collector of
10 the transistor 313 will be at low potential. As the
transmitter 1 is located beyond the effective range of
the receiver 3, the output TB1 and TB2 of the receiver
3 will be via the positive power source and the
collector of the transistor 313 and the output signals
15 will become control signals of the main controller 34.

Looking now at FIG.5, there is shown the electrical
circuits of the main controller 34, the high potential
generator 35, the smoking means 37 and the alarm 36.
The main controller 34 is composed of two photo-clutches
20 341 and 342, two transistors 343 and 344 and two relays
345 and 346. The photo-diodes of the two photo-clutches
341 and 342 are first connected in series and then across

the input signals TB1 and TB2. The two transistors of the photo-clutches 341 and 342 respectively drive the two transistors 344 and 343 the collectors of which in turn drive a respective coil of the relays 345 and 346. the normal-closed point of the relays 345 and 346 supplies the positive power source to the generators. In case the main controller 34 does not work, the other generators can still provide their own electricity to work. When the main controller 34 works, the power supply of the generators is cut off to stop the generators. Consequently, when the receiver 3 is under normal condition, the main controller 34 will cut off the power supply of the generators, and when the receiver 3 does not work, the generators will be actuated to give alarming effects.

The high voltage generator 35 is comprised of two transistors 353 and 354 and a transformer 355. Firstly, the positive power source is converted into alternating current and stepped up by the transformer 355. Then, it is rectified by a rectifier 356 and transmitted to a pulse generator 358 which is composed of a silicon controlled rectifier and phase-changing

resistors and capacitors. Hence, the high current of high voltage will be converted into pulse signals which will induce the secondary winding of the pulse transformer 357. Accordingly, the outputs of the winding become the discharging electrodes 351 and 352 thereby generating a current of high potential and therefore, enabling nobody to get in touch with the briefcase.

The smoking circuit 37 comprises a timer 371, a Darlington transistor 372 and a heating coil 373, wherein the timer 371, the resistors 375 and 376 and the capacitor 374 constitute an oscillating circuit to provide an oscillating signal to the Darlington transistor 372. By means of the driving of the collector of the transistor 372, the heating coil 373 is heated and the smoking can 38 will produce colored smokes so as to arouse attention of the pedestrian.

The alarm 38 includes two transistors 361 and 362 which constitute an unstable multi-tuning oscillator to push an amplifying transistor 363, which will in turn drive the transformer 364 and the loudspeaker 365 to produce a sound of a certain frequency.

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5 Although this invention has been described with
a certain degree of particularity, it is understood that
the present disclosure is made by way of example only
and that numerous changes in the construction and the
combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted
to without departing from the spirit and scope of the
invention as hereinafter claimed.

CLAIMS

1. A burglar-alarm system for a briefcase comprising a portable wireless transmitter (1) and a control device (2) mounted in the briefcase, said control device (2) being constituted by a wireless receiver (3), a rechargeable battery (32), an electronic combination lock (33), a main controller (34), a high-voltage generator (35), an alarm (36) and/or a smoking circuit (37) and a smoking can (38) and/or an intense transmitter (39), said rechargeable battery (32) being to provide a power source for all components, said control device having an inspecting portion constituted by the wireless receiver (3) and the electronic combination lock (33), said wireless receiver (3) being associated with the wireless transmitter (1) to form a distance-measuring device so that when the distance between the wireless receiver (3) and the wireless transmitter (1) exceeds effective range of the wireless receiver (3), the output of the wireless receiver (3) will trigger the main controller (34), whereby in case of theft or incorrectly dialing the electronic combination lock (31), the burglar-alarm system will work thereby generating high voltage on the surface of the briefcase to force the thief to throw away the briefcase and/or giving an alarming sound and/or emitting coloured smoke to arouse attention of pedestrians.